



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

JUDGE CARTER'S RESIGNATION

8—That the police get possession of stolen articles, and then retain them, and give them back to the owner only for a consideration.

(It is due to say that so far as the public goes only one case indicating 6, 7 and 8 has been published. Counsel for the aldermanic committee seems to hint in a recent newspaper interview, that there are more like cases).

9—That men under charges are allowed to resign. This procedure leaves the resigning officer an open way by which to come back.

Counsel for the investigating committee says that these branches of the force will be investigated: Chief inspector's office, bureau of complaints, bureau of records and filing, detective bureau, pensions bureau, bureau of repairs and supplies, the surgical bureau, the school of recruits, the police associations, trials of delinquent policemen, and the distribution of the force.

There is one matter connected with the trials for murder of the lieutenant and the four gangsters, which readers of this Journal should be told of. In these times of tumult and shouting against the slowness of motion of courts, and the lack of backbone in judges who preside over them it is refreshing and invigorating to witness the performance of the judge who presided over the two murder trials here. The rapidity with which the wheels of justice moved, the enlightened, learned, almost unerring certainty with which the law was laid down; the brushing aside of all excrescences and rank weeds; the dignified and firm keeping of counsel to the issues; the rehabilitation, for such it really is, in New York County—of the respect for the judicial ermine, and for the judicial mind in the souls of both counsel and public, the recovery of the common law power of the judge—at least in part—to direct the trial and to comment upon the evidence in charging the jury—were all elements in this situation which to a lawyer anxious for the future of law, and of his profession, and to a layman desirous of seeing swift, yet enlightened verdicts within the essential forms of law, could not but be highly pleasing and encouraging. What the appellate courts will say as to these points, it is premature to guess. But if they are keeping their eyes to the east and their ears to the ground, they hear the rumblings of the time, its strident needs, its imperative demands, and see the bright rosy light of a better age when law will come nearer to being justice than it has been for long.

ROBERT FERRARI.

JUDGE CARTER'S RESIGNATION.

At the first annual meeting of the Illinois Branch of the Institute which was held in Chicago in May, 1912, Judge Orrin N. Carter of the

ANNOUNCEMENT

Supreme Court of Illinois was elected president of the state organization. Later, in August, at the meeting of the American Institute at Milwaukee, Judge Carter was prevailed upon to accept the presidency of the national organization. Thereupon he presented to the executive board of the state society his resignation of the presidency of that body and urged that it be accepted. After mature consideration, his wishes were acceded to and Judge William N. Gemmill, who has recently been re-elected to one of the judgeships in the municipal court of Chicago, was chosen to fill the vacancy.

The State organization may congratulate itself upon two scores: First, that it was able at its first annual meeting to secure the co-operation and leadership of such a master of his profession as Judge Carter, and one who at the same time finds many demands upon his time and energy. It is fitting in this connection that we should express our appreciation of his services.

Secondly, the society congratulates itself upon securing the election of Judge Gemmill, who is favorably known throughout the national organization and even much more widely. His selection to fill this important office augurs well for the future of the society.

ROBERT H. GAULT.

ANNOUNCEMENT—Attention is drawn to *Notes*, p. 795 ff, "The Illinois Prison Commission," supplied by James A. Patten, and an address by the President of Northwestern University, p. 804 ff.—[Eds.]